

Ciclo Escolar: 2025 – 2026

WORLD HISTORY

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FIRST PARTIAL EXAM

WORLD HISTORY I - FIRST PARTIAL EXAM

Name: _____ **Date:** FEB 10TH 2026 **Score:** _____ /60

Instructions: Read each question carefully and select the best answer. Mark your answers clearly on the answer sheet.

Imperialism and World War I

Weeks 1-5 | 50 Questions | Total Points: 100

Instructions

Read each question carefully. Answer all questions. Write clearly and legibly. Use a pencil for multiple choice and matching sections. Good luck!

PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE (30 questions × 2 points = 60 points)

Circle the letter of the best answer.

Week 1: Imperialism - General Characteristics

1. What was the primary motivation for European imperialism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries?

- A) Spread of democracy
- B) Economic gain and access to raw materials
- C) Religious conversion only
- D) Environmental conservation

2. The term 'White Man's Burden' was used to justify:

- A) Anti-imperialist movements
- B) Colonial exploitation as a civilizing mission
- C) Indigenous independence movements
- D) International trade agreements

3. Social Darwinism in the context of imperialism referred to:

- A) Conservation of natural habitats
- B) The belief that stronger nations had the right to dominate weaker ones
- C) Equal rights for all peoples
- D) Democratic elections in colonies

4. Which of the following was NOT a characteristic of New Imperialism?

- A) Direct political control
- B) Economic exploitation
- C) Promotion of indigenous self-governance
- D) Cultural domination

5. The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 primarily dealt with:

- A) Asian colonization
- B) The partition of Africa among European powers
- C) South American independence
- D) Middle Eastern oil rights

6. Economic imperialism is best described as:

- A) Military occupation without economic interest
- B) Control through economic dominance without direct political rule
- C) Equal trade partnerships
- D) Communist economic systems

Week 2: Global Powers - Europe, USA, and Japan

7. Which European power controlled the largest colonial empire at the start of the 20th century?

- A) France
- C) Britain
- B) Germany
- D) Belgium

8. The Monroe Doctrine and Roosevelt Corollary established:

- A) European dominance in Asia
- C) Japanese control of the Pacific
- B) U.S. influence in Latin America
- D) African independence

9. The Meiji Restoration in Japan (1868) led to:

- A) Isolation from the world
- B) Rapid modernization and industrialization
- C) Communist revolution
- D) Complete Westernization of culture

10. France's main colonial holdings were in:

- A) South America and Australia
- B) North Africa and Southeast Asia
- C) Southern Africa only
- D) The Middle East only

11. The phrase 'the sun never sets on the British Empire' referred to:

- A) Britain's naval superiority
- B) The global extent of British territorial possessions
- C) British technological advancement
- D) London's financial markets

12. Which conflict demonstrated Japan's emergence as an imperial power?

- A) Spanish-American War
- B) Boer War
- C) Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905)
- D) Boxer Rebellion

Week 3: Colonial Rule - Opium Wars & Africa

13. The Opium Wars (1839-1842, 1856-1860) were fought between:

- A) Japan and China
- B) Britain and China
- C) France and India
- D) USA and China

14. The Treaty of Nanking (1842) resulted in:

- A) Chinese independence
- B) Hong Kong being ceded to Britain and opening of Chinese ports
- C) Complete Chinese control over trade
- D) Japanese control of China

15. The Scramble for Africa refers to:

- A) African resistance movements
- B) The rapid colonization of Africa by European powers in the late 1800s
- C) Gold mining in South Africa
- D) The slave trade

16. King Leopold II of Belgium brutally exploited which African territory?

- A) South Africa
- B) Congo Free State
- C) Algeria
- D) Egypt

17. The Boer War (1899-1902) was fought in:

- A) West Africa
- B) East Africa
- C) South Africa
- D) North Africa

18. Spheres of influence in China allowed European powers to:

- A) Completely govern all of China
- B) Exercise exclusive trading and investment rights in specific regions
- C) Establish democratic governments
- D) Remove all Chinese officials

Week 4: WWI - Alliance Systems & Conflict

19. The Triple Alliance consisted of:

- A) Britain, France, Russia
- B) Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
- C) USA, Britain, France
- D) Japan, China, Korea

20. The immediate cause of World War I was:

- A) The sinking of the Lusitania
- B) The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
- C) The invasion of Belgium
- D) The Zimmermann Telegram

21. The Schlieffen Plan was:

- A) Britain's naval strategy
- B) Germany's plan to quickly defeat France then turn to Russia
- C) Russia's mobilization strategy
- D) Austria's plan to invade Serbia

22. Which of the following is an example of total war?

- A) Limited military engagement
- B) Mobilization of entire economies and civilian populations for war
- C) Diplomatic negotiations only
- D) Isolated naval battles

23. Trench warfare on the Western Front was characterized by:

- A) Rapid movement and cavalry charges
- B) Stalemate and massive casualties with little territorial gain
- C) Primarily air battles
- D) Guerrilla warfare tactics

24. The United States entered WWI in 1917 primarily because of:

- A) The attack on Pearl Harbor
- B) Unrestricted submarine warfare and the Zimmermann Telegram
- C) The invasion of France
- D) Alliance obligations

Week 5: Peace Treaties - Versailles & League of Nations

25. The Treaty of Versailles was signed in:

- A) 1914
- B) 1917
- C) 1919
- D) 1920

26. The 'War Guilt Clause' in the Treaty of Versailles:

- A) Blamed all countries equally
- B) Placed sole responsibility for the war on Germany
- C) Blamed Austria-Hungary
- D) Absolved all parties of guilt

27. President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points included:

- A) Harsh punishment for Germany
- B) Self-determination for nations and creation of the League of Nations
- C) Division of Germany
- D) Continued secret treaties

28. The League of Nations was weakened by:

- A) Too many member nations
- B) The absence of major powers like the USA and lack of enforcement power
- C) Strong military forces
- D) Excessive funding

29. German reparations after WWI:

- A) Were minimal and easily paid
- B) Contributed to economic hardship and political instability in Germany
- C) Were never imposed
- D) Benefited the German economy

30. The mandate system created after WWI:

- A) Granted immediate independence to former colonies
- B) Placed former Ottoman and German territories under League supervision
- C) Returned territories to their original rulers
- D) Created new European colonies in Asia

PART II: MATCHING (10 questions × 2 points = 20 points)

Match each term with its correct definition. Write the letter in the blank.

Column A - Terms:

- 31. Imperialism
- 32. Militarism
- 33. Nationalism
- 34. Alliance System
- 35. Entente Powers
- 36. Central Powers
- 37. No Man's Land
- 38. Propaganda
- 39. Armistice
- 40. Self-determination

Column B - Definitions:

- A. The area between opposing trenches where no soldiers could safely cross
- B. A policy of extending a country's power through colonization or military force
- C. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria in WWI
- D. The right of people to choose their own form of government
- E. Britain, France, Russia, and later the USA in WWI
- F. An agreement to stop fighting, a truce
- G. Strong devotion and loyalty to one's nation
- H. Information designed to influence opinion, often biased or misleading
- I. A military strategy of building up armed forces and weapons
- J. Agreements between nations to support each other in times of conflict

PART III: CRITICAL THINKING (5 questions × 4 points = 20 points)

Answer the following questions (ONLY 5) in 2-3 complete sentences. Demonstrate your understanding through analysis and examples.

41. Explain how economic competition among European nations contributed to imperialism. Provide a specific example.

42. Compare and contrast the imperial methods used by Britain in India versus Belgium in the Congo.

43. Analyze how the alliance system turned a regional conflict into a world war.

44. Evaluate whether the Treaty of Versailles was fair. Support your position with evidence.

45. How did technological advances in weaponry change the nature of warfare during WWI?

46. Explain the concept of 'sphere of influence' and how it was applied in China.

47. Why did the United States initially remain neutral in WWI, and what changed?

48. Discuss how imperialism created tensions that contributed to the outbreak of WWI.

49. What were the main weaknesses of the League of Nations? Could they have been avoided?

50. How did WWI change the global balance of power? Identify at least two significant shifts.